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AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

Vol. XI April, 1916 No. 4

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VOLUME ELEVEN NUMBER FOUR

The American Red Cross Magazine

EDITED BY AUSTIN CUNNINGHAM

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BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE SUBLIME PORTE

Constantinople, the ancient and picturesque capital of the Turks, has been the scene of much war relief activity by Americans and the American Red Cross

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

VOLUME ELEVEN APRIL, 1916 NUMBER FOUR

THE WOUNDED TURK

By MARY JACKSON KENNEDY

Professor of Latin in Constantinople Girls' College

MAKING beds in a Turkish hospital—my untrained powers of service did not permit me to aspire to a higher task—may not seem to dwellers in cool and neutral parts an ideal way to pass an Oriental season. I recommend it, however, as a panacea of the first order for the relief of ennui and a means of supplying the human touch that changes the world around us. The Turkish soldier in his uniform, from the immaculate officer to the sorry members of the ranks, has always been to me a disagreeable object—something to be regarded partly with fear, partly with aversion. A few weeks of even my primitive service in Tash Kishla* has shattered all the structure of historical training and Occidental intuition, supplanting them with a very human interest in these simple suffering men and brothers who so lately inspired an opposite sentiment.

These "ghazis" (wounded heroes) of mine are very simple, kindly souls, who complain little in the face of suffering and show much gratitude for all that is done for them. Most of them are from the interior and know very little of the region where they have been fighting. All came from service at the Dardanelles, but one fondly imagined that he had been assisting at the taking of the Suez Canal. About one in ten can read or write, and when mail or papers come in you can see the beds of these scholarly personages surrounded by all who can limp thither. These readings, it must be noted, are always conducted à la Turc—decorously, in a low tone of voice, never disturbing the ward.

One young chap of twenty is the favorite "yazagee" (scribe) of the ward—a very pleasant young being, who, having discovered my soft spot for his scholarship, obtains many gifts of needles and thread, pins; above all, safety pins, for which they seem to have a passion. A needle and thread is a favorite request; they will never allow me to sew for them, but labor diligently in their own fashion, which, luckily for my responsibilities, does not reach the stage of "thimbles."

UNDER THE PATIENT'S PILLOW

The bed-making process was at first a strange one to them. One man, I remember, objected strongly to being disturbed; "they never did that in his country, and he slept just as well." Most, however, like the idea; will assist awkwardly with one unmaimed hand, point out the desirability of a clean sheet, or yorghan cover, and regard the finished product with pleasure and the exclamation, "Schimdi chok rahat!" (Much rest now). One finds strange collections under these pil-

* *The American Red Cross has made several substantial contributions for the support of this and other hospitals in Turkey and is the only Red Cross society of a neutral country which has been operating in Turkey since the outbreak of the great war.*

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THE SPIRIT OF THE LEVANT!

A glimpse of busy Galata, where the Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross conducts a hospital

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WOUNDED TURKS ON THE ROAD TO RECOVERY. THE AUTHOR STANDS IN THE LEFT BACKGROUND

lows — tobacco, bread, knives, soldiers' hats, string, buttons—reminding one of the proverbial boy's pocket. Small mirrors are a cherished possession; it was our genial and benevolent ambassadress who, finding one convalescent thus regarding himself with interest, both embarrassed and delighted him by the exclamation, "Chok guzel!" (Very beautiful).

Any small attention calls forth special gratitude. We have some little head pillows which are objects of great desire, but given to only very bad cases. We call them all "cases"; the names are so much alike — Ali, the son of Ali; or Mehmed, the son of Mehmed; or Aziz, the son of Aziz—that it would be impossible to distinguish them by their national nomenclature. So it's the "hip case, No. 44, in 22" (22 is my ward), or the "head case, No. 38." The first little pillow I gave was to our worst hip case, a poor soul in terrible agony, whose trembling hands went out to me every time I came near him. I passed most of his first morning there, holding those poor fingers to the neglect of my proper functions of "bed-maker." His patience and thankfulness were wonderful. While his terrible wound was being dressed he must scream in agony, but meanwhile he patted the doctor, to show that he appreciated the attention, recalling the abject apology of the affectionate dog whose tail or foot you have trodden on unwittingly, but heavily. It was to this poor fellow that I gave my first little pillow. He felt sure it would cure him, but I must take off the "Red Cross mark"; "the angels wouldn't come if that were there."*

THOUGHTS OF HOME

Another man, a very bad head case, when asked if anything could be done for him, confided to me that one of these little pillows would certainly work a miracle for his head. Of course, he got it; and now, whenever I pass him, he pats the

* The Turks have a Red Crescent organization and emblem in lieu of the Red Cross.—EDITOR.

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U. S. AMBASSADOR HENRY MORGENTHAU (CENTER OF EXTREME BACK ROW) AND TURKISH RED CRESCENT AND AMERICAN RED CROSS MEMBERS, HOSPITAL STAFF AND CONVALESCENTS, IN FRONT OF A CONSTANTINOPLE HOSPITAL

The Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross has been conducting a number of hospitals in the Sublime Porte. U. S. Consul General Ravndal, secretary of the chapter, is seated in the second row, right

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Photo by Underwood & Underwood, New York

THE CAMEL AMBULANCE TRAIN A NOVEL METHOD OF CARRYING WOUNDED TURKS ACROSS THE DESERT SANDS

little pillow and smiles beatifically. It was this same man who, by some strange affection of the muscles, had a way of suddenly sitting up as if turning on a hinge, although the doctor had given orders that he must be flat on his back. Finding it impossible to fold him back one day, I called Osman, an orderly, to assist. "Osman, Osman, no! I don't want him; I want my mother!" The human touch again.

Another man, who looked dejected, was asked if anything could be done for him. "Ah, Effendim, if I could have a little child here to play with! I have four at home."

When first brought in they are naturally willing to lie all day, never moving; but the convalescent love games, playing backgammon, checkers, dominoes, and something maneuvered with stones picked up in the courtyard, resembling, to my eyes, "tic-tac-toe." They are willing to work, too. I had a real "bandage-rolling" party yesterday, taking in two of the machines which we use in the office for the purpose. The men were very merry over it, vying in the hardness of their products, each one of which I was scrupulous in admiring. One boy, a newcomer, very pale, with big black eyes, can only lie on his back, having a dreadful shrapnel leg. I considered him too ill for work, but he insisted, performing prodigies in the rolling line all by himself and showing an Oliver Twist insistence on more. One man is teaching himself to read with a Turkish primer. As my attainments are at just the same point, we read a little together every day, to his great joy. They take teasing very well, too, joking much with each other and with me. One especially hates the ——, but when I tantalizingly offered to teach him that language he accepted, with the remark, "All learning is good."

NICKNAMES FOR NURSES

I have mentioned the "case" with its predominating characteristic as the means by which we distinguish patients. They in their turn classify us by some salient feature, fortunate or unfortunate. I, for instance, am referred to as "Sara Sach" (euphemistic translation, Golden Locks), while the lady who replaces me occasionally is known as "Long Neck." Our invincibly jolly doctor is designated by a name of which the closest rendering is "Big Boss." He is an object of tender veneration, and his daily visits the event of the morning. One strange bit of etiquette is the unfailing reply, "Well," in return to his question, "How are you?" After which innumerable small ailments and grievances, aches and pains come to light, all calling for some special delicacy or treatment.

One of my most onerous duties is assisting baths, of which six are allotted

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daily. Some clamor for them, while others are loath to undergo the operation. One especially ugly fellow I have never yet been able to cajole into going. He considers himself such a delicate flower that he is convinced that he could never recover from the effects of so much water, and shows me various scraps of his anatomy to prove his purity in order to procure the change of raiment that goes with the bath. A great deal of delicate discrimination is required in assigning these garments, I might add. Coats are the most vexing question. The favorite is a white coat with two pockets, of which, unluckily, the supply is limited. Thinking that the pockets were the deciding factor, our kind ladies in the office added these features to colored coats, which heretofore had been rejected. Unfortunately these additions in most cases were of alien material and hue, producing the effect of Jacob's garment; so that the fastidious still balked at them; strangely, too, as the Turk is accustomed to a motley garb. One man even told me that he would rather die of pleurisy than wear the one I preferred—he is a very handsome fellow, by the way. I confess to sympathizing with his idea of color schemes and to purloining one of the coveted white ones for him, in which he arrayed himself ecstatically, experiencing, no doubt, what Oscar Wilde called "the holy calm of being perfectly dressed."

Much that they say among themselves and to me is lost for me because of my very rudimentary knowledge of their language—confined, in fact, to the practical matters of life. So when they address to me long speeches of appreciation or of admiration—at least, I hope such is the character of their remarks—I can only smile and thank them. I have learned, at all events, that the ordinary Turkish soldier—the peasant called from his field to fight in a war of which he knows not the cause nor guesses the outcome—is a simple, childish being, who cries for his mother, begs for a child to play with, and is generally grateful and appreciative of all kindness.

NEW DIRECTOR FOR ATLANTIC DIVISION

MR. EDWARD A. MOREE, of Yonkers, N. Y., has been appointed Director of the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross, with headquarters in New York. The Atlantic Division consists of all that territory lying east and south of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River. This includes twenty-one States, with a population of nearly fifty million persons.

To accept this position Mr. Moree resigned as assistant secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association. He has been a member of the association's staff for six years. As director of the extension work and later as assistant secretary, he took an important part in organizing the tuberculosis movement in that State. His chief interest and activity in recent years has been in the field of public health.

Mr. Moree was New York State manager of the Red Cross Christmas Seal sale for the first two years that the State Charities Aid Association conducted the sale on a State-wide basis. He mapped out the plan of campaign and organization, which has since been followed with few changes in that State and which has been adopted, in many of its chief aspects, in many other States in the Union.

Previous to entering social work, Mr. Moree was in the newspaper business.

As Director of the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross, Mr. Moree will be responsible not only for the organization of new chapters and the increase of the membership of the organization in his territory, but will also have charge of the emergency relief of the Red Cross in case of disaster.

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EUROPE'S LESSON IN WAR RELIEF

American Red Cross Through Military Department Is Organizing Base Hospital Units and Field Columns

By Col. JEFFERSON R. KEAN, Medical Corps, U. S. A.
Director General of Military Relief, American Red Cross

THE activities which have resulted from the realization by our people of the complexities and difficulties of the problem of national defense and our present deficiencies with regard to them have been numerous and widely various, according to the phase which has caught the imagination or appeared to be in line with the capacity of the individual. The American Red Cross is only concerned with those which have as their object the care of those who are suffering from the casualties of war, whether they be sick and wounded soldiers who come within the sphere of action of the Department of Military Relief, or those who have been deprived of their support by the accidents of war and who in consequence come under the care of the Department of Civilian Relief. Not all of the activities embraced under the term "military relief" are of equal usefulness, but all have their value, either material or psychological.

It should, however, be always borne in mind whenever the question of military relief is under consideration that there are two primary basic necessities which must be met in order to relieve the sufferings and save the lives of soldiers who are wounded or become ill at the front. These are, *first*, means of rapid and safe transportation to the base; and, *second*, well organized and well equipped hospitals at the base to receive and care for them. To these primary necessities of the medical service all other considerations of military relief should properly be considered as subordinate and ancillary.

PREPARATION DIFFICULT AFTER WAR BEGINS

A most instructive article appeared in the New York *Sun* of March 5, written by Dr. K. Connell, a member of the surgical staff at Roosevelt Hospital and surgeon of the 71st Regiment, New York National Guard. Dr. Connell, who had unusual opportunities for observation by reason of his service with the American Ambulance in France, and afterwards by an inspection of the military medical service of the German Army, writes his conclusions as follows:

"In urging that we pattern an adequate and complete sanitary service after the examples of this war, I am not pleading the cause of any belligerent. I am pleading the cause of our own country.

"As a most important lesson of the present war, we should organize and equip in time of peace a series of civilian forward base hospitals. This must be done in peace time, for war falls like a wet blanket, extinguishing

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the fires of the industrial activity in the nation. Unless one has undertaken to organize and equip under the strain of war conditions, even a small unit, such as our Columbia University unit, with which I went to France in November, 1914, one can have no conception of the paralysis of production and shortage of supplies, the difficulties of purchase and of transportation under war conditions. It took our unit, the Whitney unit, with more than adequate financial resources, three months to equip a hospital up to the standard of French requirements. Hundreds of well-meaning French and many foreign organizations never reached those requirements.

"The economy and efficiency of Europe can be achieved only by the government itself, utilizing the most efficient units of peace, namely, the equipped and trained staff of preëxisting hospitals. Improvised units are a menace under the strain of war.

"As already stated, the sanitary system of the zone of the field army can be effectively served with us, as in Europe, only by a sufficient number of highly trained sanitary administrative officers—the professional military surgeons. These we must provide in adequate number or court disaster. The actual surgery of the war must be done by the efficient civilian organizations of peace, namely, the trained staff of our existing hospitals.

ADVOCATES WHAT RED CROSS IS DOING

"For the service of the home towns these are already efficient, but for the zone of the army there is no adequate organization. A lesson of the present war is that to save the wounded from maiming and death by infection these units must be pushed up to within twenty miles or two days of the battle front.

"We should make possible by national legislation the organization and equipment of a series of civilian units under the direct control of our government. They should be carried in time of peace as a reserve unit of our army, under direct military control, not as an ornamental appendage of any civil or State society.

"Around each great group of hospitals and medical universities through this country we should organize a series of base hospital units on the plan of the mobile ambulances of Europe. The staff should be complete at all times, the best that the hospital group can furnish, with full personnel of surgeons, internists, orthodonist, X-ray operator, nursing staff, trained administrative and clerical staff, druggists, mechanics, carpenter, cooks, etc.; in fact, such a trained staff as only a coördinated group of active hospitals can furnish.

"Such a staff, with complete equipment, should be carried on the governmental rolls as a reserve unit, with assimilated rank for the staff members in the reserve medical corps of the army—a rank compatible with their dignity in civil life. These organizations would stand ready in emergency to establish in any warehouse, summer hotel, or village a fully organized, efficient hospital at a day's notice.

"The service of such a staff is priceless. To the government alone it will be given for the asking."

BASE HOSPITAL UNITS BEING ORGANIZED

It is very interesting to observe that the scheme proposed by Dr. Connell, as the result of his observation of the best results obtained on both sides in the great war, corresponds absolutely in its general lines, and with

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remarkable accuracy in most of its details, to the plan which has been adopted by the American Red Cross for military relief to the sick and wounded in war of our own country. Base hospital units, which are mobile in character, in that they can be transported at short notice from the civil hospital in which they are organized to any place where they may be needed by the medical service of the army or navy, are now being organized in New York, Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland, and Rochester, N. Y. The work will be shortly extended to other cities, where there are large, well-organized civil hospitals and where the spirit of preparedness and patriotism is sufficiently in evidence to insure that the equipment of these large and expensive units can be secured by popular subscription without great difficulty and delay. The raising of these funds has usually been placed in the hands of the local Red Cross chapter, and the spirit shown by the chapters called upon to meet this responsibility has been most admirable.

As stated above, the first necessity of the wounded or sick soldier at the front is transportation to a base hospital, after, of course, a first dressing, which is given by the service of the front. This journey is usually in two stages—first, to an evacuation hospital, or, as it is called by the English, a clearing hospital, where the wounded are sorted out and classified and where the slightly wounded and those too severely injured to stand further transportation remain. The second stage of the wounded man's journey is back to the base hospital, and it will be usually made by hospital train, boat, or automobile. The special function of a field column is to provide this transportation and to care for the patients en route. At the base are located the base hospitals, which will receive them and care for them until they are cured or convalescent.

MILITARY RELIEF BY RED CROSS

It is the special function of the American Red Cross, and its most important function as far as military relief is concerned, to provide these two units. They are organized in time of peace and enrolled and equipped by the American Red Cross, with whatever assistance it may receive from patriotic and wealthy individuals. The base hospital is organized in connection with a large civil hospital and has a well-trained staff of civil surgeons, physicians, and nurses, who know each other and are accustomed to team work. It is required by army and navy regulations that these units be inspected once a year by a medical officer of the particular service for which they are enrolled and registered in the office of the surgeon general for that service. When called into active service by the occurrence of war, these units pass actually and bodily into the medical service of the army or navy and come under its exclusive control. The American Red Cross loses all administrative authority over them. They pass, with their entire equipment, into the national service—with their highly trained professional specialists, nurses, cooks, ward attendants, and administrative personnel, and the complete equipment which has been the donation of the people in time of peace—units that are complete, workable, and of inestimable value to the medical service of the nation.

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A DANGEROUS STEP

Valjari Serbian Red Cross stretcher-bearers and bearers carrying wounded leave a rickety bridge high above a stream, a dramatic moment of the Serbian retreat

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Recent Help for Serbians and Albanians

General Relief Situation in Mediterranean Is Handled Through Cooperation of Benevolent American Agencies—Corfu, Corsica, and Marseilles Harbor Many Homeless—Scope and Methods of Operations.

By ERNEST P. BICKNELL

Director General of Civilian Relief, American Red Cross

AFTER many weeks of uncertainty, during which conditions affecting relief operations among the Serbian refugees have undergone constant and perplexing changes, a period of comparative stability now seems to have been reached.

All destitute Serbian refugees have now been removed from Greece and Albania and have been transported chiefly to the islands of Corsica and Corfu, while a few have been taken to Marseilles. The Red Cross agents who have been distributing relief among the Serbian refugees in Greece and Albania have cabled that that part of their work is completed. A considerable number of Serbians who are not in destitute circumstances are remaining in Athens. The reports of the Red Cross agents are confirmed by dispatches from the American Ambassador in Rome, who has from the first taken a very active interest in the relief operations.

Several hundred tons of relief supplies, contributed for Serbians by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Serbian Relief Committee in New York, the Serbian Distress Fund in Boston, and the Red Cross, are in the warehouse at Piræus ready for distribution where most needed. A part of these supplies is now being shipped to Corfu for distribution among the Serbian refugees, but the American Ambassador in Rome states that the refugees in Corsica are amply supplied.

RYAN CHARTERS SHIP FOR REFUGEES

A ship specially chartered for the purpose and placed in charge of Dr. Edward Ryan, of the American Red Cross, has been engaged in the transfer of refugees from Albania to Corfu; but that task having been completed, was later employed in transferring the relief supplies above mentioned from Piræus to Corfu.

Through the director of its Serbian Relief Committee, Mr. Edward Stuart, the American Red Cross has endeavored to take up the relief of the Serbian population within Serbian territory now held by the Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian forces. Mr. Stuart traveled from Salonika to Sofia, and requested authority from the Bulgarian government to enter the southern part of Serbia with his men for the purpose of distributing relief supplies. The Bulgarian government declined to permit the Red Cross representatives to go into southern Serbia, stating that the declination was based on military reasons. Several representatives of the American Red Cross remained in Serbia after the occupation of that territory by the Bulgarian army, and for a time engaged in relief work; but these men have now all left Serbian territory. Among this number was Dr. Harry Forbes, of Boston, who remained in Monastir in charge of a hospital when the Bulgarians captured that city, and was subjected to temporary inconvenience by the invading military forces.

With Dr. Forbes in Monastir were

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Mrs. Mildred Farwell and Miss Anna Mitchell, both Americans. After some delays Dr. Forbes and Mrs. Farwell proceeded to Sofia, and presumably at present are returning to the United States. Miss Mitchell was reported to have decided to remain longer in Monastir in order to continue her relief work.

A group of Americans also remained in Nish after that city was occupied by the Bulgarian forces, where it conducted the work of a hospital for wounded Serbian soldiers, and also conducted a shelter for Serbian women and children who had fled from their homes in the interior. This shelter occupied the building formerly accommodating the Grouitch Baby Hospital, the latter having been discontinued because of military operations.

The members of this American group were Dr. Catherine Travis, Miss Grace D. Utley, Mrs. Maude H. Metcalf, Miss Elizabeth Shelley, and Dr. Edmund C. Boddy, all of whom, with the exception of Miss Shelley and Miss Utley, are now in Bulgaria or are on their way home.

STUART BUYS ROUMANIAN SUPPLIES

After failing in his attempt to carry relief into southern Serbia, Mr. Stuart went to Vienna for the purpose of obtaining permission from the Austro-Hungarian government to undertake relief distribution in northern Serbia, which is under Austro-Hungarian control. This permission was granted, and three men of Mr. Stuart's committee were sent into Serbia to study conditions and make preliminary arrangements for relief distribution, while Mr. Stuart went to Roumania for the purpose of purchasing relief supplies to be shipped to Serbia for distribution. The latest reports indicate that Mr. Stuart's mission in Roumania has been successful; that he has finally been able to purchase every considerable quantities of food supplies, and that the Roumanian government itself has made a contribution of 100 carloads of corn for Serbian relief, while private individuals in Bucharest have likewise contributed a large amount of flour for the same purpose. These important contributions have been offered to the American Red Cross to be distributed by Mr. Stuart and his associates in Serbia.

Because of some complications, not fully understood by the Red Cross, plans for this distribution of relief in northern Serbia (this is written March 15) have been temporarily interrupted, but it is hoped that they may be renewed in the immediate future. Under present circumstances it is not practicable to ship relief supplies from the United States to Serbia. The only method for helping the Serbians now available is by sending money to Mr. Stuart to be expended in the purchase of supplies in Roumania, these supplies to be transported on Hungarian railways to Bulgaria, through the assistance of the Austro-Hungarian government.

It is reported from Paris that over 1,000,000 wounded men had been cared for by the Red Cross and allied relief societies of France up until a few weeks ago. According to a press dispatch, there are 500,000 beds in the French hospitals, and the cost of the maintenance of the hospitals is 1,000,000 francs, or $200,000, daily.

It is estimated that American contributions for French hospital and ambulance work had at the time reached above 6,000,000 francs, or $1,200,000, and that altogether since the beginning of the war about 80,000,000 francs, or $16,000,000, had been spent in France in relief work by the three branches of the French Red Cross, which are maintaining 118,000 beds in 1,500 hospitals at an outlay of nearly 5,000,000 francs monthly.

* * * * *

The Dutch Red Cross is being completely reorganized under the superintendence of high officials of the Army and Navy Medical Corps and some of the most prominent civilian medical authorities, announces an Associated Press report from The Hague. The headquarters of the Society, which have been in an inadequate building near the United States Legation, have been removed to a large mansion on the Princessegracht, the former home of an old Dutch aristocratic family, which is a gift to the Red Cross from four wealthy residents. There recently was formed, as an auxiliary to the Dutch Red Cross, a committee of wealthy Hollanders, which is equipping a number of splendid ambulance trains.

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WITH THE SERBIAN REFUGEES

Cholera and Scarcity of Sanitary Facilities Make Relief Efforts of Red Cross Representatives Difficult and Dangerous—A Trying Trip by Boat—Starving at Durazzo.

By EMILY SIMMONDS

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Sometimes a plainly written letter, hastily scribbled on the top of a suitcase without any idea that it will be published, will give a more vivid and stirring description of a state of affairs than a deliberately and laboriously produced article, written under the strain of trying to be graphic and thorough. Such a letter is the subjoined, written over a month ago, from Miss Simmonds, who has been doing a noble and self-sacrificing work, along with other representatives of the American Red Cross, in making a little lighter the burdens of many miserable non-combatant refugees in the southern Balkan country. She writes in care-free style to her friend, Mrs. William K. Draper, Secretary of the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross, of the flight of a party of 1,700 Serbians aboard an Italian steamer from Durazzo, Albania, via Bastia, Corsica, to Marseilles, France, and of unutterable conditions necessarily tolerated. Miss Simmonds has been furnished additional funds by the American Red Cross to continue her good work. A statement by the Director General of Civilian Relief of the American Red Cross, which reviews generally the rather large undertaking of caring for Serbian refugees, is given on page 115 of this Magazine.*

AM WRITING this from Frionle, near Marseilles, where we are in quarantine for five days with 1,600 Serbian refugees from Durazzo, Albania. We are only two in charge of all these people, myself representing the American Red Cross and a Mr. Bellows, member of the English Serbian Relief Committee. There was an urgent call for workers at Durazzo, to go immediately; so I volunteered, as I was on the spot at Brindisi, and one Sunday night, with a boat of about 2,000 tons, we picked up 1,700 refugees who were lined up on the beach, all in an exhausted condition and suffering acutely from hunger. I have been in Serbia a long time, but I have never seen anything so pitiful as that huge crowd of men, women, and children—all looking to the sea for deliverance. No food in Durazzo, money practically no use. I met Mr. Magoon there; he is doing a hero's work looking after the sick Austrian prisoners, of which there are about 600. I went with him to see them. They are quartered in a ruined house, or barrack, without any roof, just the ruined walls standing, and at the entrance two Serbian soldiers guarding them. Mr. Magoon showed me the hospital, which was a cellar, the only recommendation for it being that it had a roof, and he had been able to procure some very dirty sacks to use as blankets. It was very small, about 20 men lying on the ground huddled together for warmth. A large number have died from cholera and typhus is still raging. The only doctor who will go near them is an Italian—Dr. Zucchi. They have two pest-houses in Durazzo for cholera. Three weeks ago one ship in the night put ashore there 803 cholera victims. This was told me by the sanitary commander of the port.

REFUGEES NEAR STARVATION AT DURAZZO

I was told by Miss Sandes at Durazzo that the rations served out to the Serbians for the last two days was half a cob of corn each. The English are rationing the Serbian army, but, owing to the loss of several of their ships lately, this has been interrupted.

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From Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

CROWN PRINCE ALEXANDER AND HIS SISTER, PRINCESS HELENE OF SERBIA, THE LATTER BEING A DEVOTED RED CROSS WORKER WHO HAS BEEN ASSISTING IN THE CARE OF SERBIAN REFUGEES

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Two large supply ships escorted us originally to Durazzo. As we neared the Albanian port, at dawn, we could see masts of ships all around us—masts of the boats that had gone down. One large ship was standing on her beam end and looked like a huge rock coming out of the water. The day we were there an aëroplane was circling over us as we were embarking the refugees, but she only dropped three bombs, none of which took effect, as they dropped in the sea. The boat before us had seen four aëroplanes dropping bombs.

I had an audience with Crown Prince Alexander, who sent for me when he heard that I was in Durazzo. He had only been there two days and is just recovering from an operation. He still looks very sick, and Colonel Meharlzovitch, whom I knew in Valjevo last year, now attending him, told me his appetite was very poor and all that he fancied was some chocolate, which was unobtainable. Fortunately I had brought that case of medical comforts which Mr. White and friends had donated, so I divided them between the Prince and Miss Sandes for her field hospital. There was a lot of chocolate and other nice things in it to eat, for which he was more than grateful. I did not see him for more than 15 minutes, but he asked me to express to the American Red Cross how deeply appreciative he was for all that we had done for his people during the past year, especially during the typhus epidemic. He saw fit to confer on me the Order of Chevalier of St. Savion.

Colonel Meharlzovitch told me that the hospital in Durazzo was more than full; men were lying wherever there was floor space; no bedding, no dressings or drugs, and, what was worse, very little food. I gave him about 20 cases of milk and some beans and rice for the hospital and sent a telegram to Mr. Tripcevitch advising him of the urgent need of our supplies, telling him that landing facilities were good and that there would be no duty to be paid.

Ours were the first Red Cross supplies to go into Durazzo for the Serbians and the first to go in without duty. I gave a lot of blankets, rice, and milk to Mr. Magoon for the Austrian sick. I felt somehow that we were going back to places of plenty and would have facilities for buying, whereas Durazzo is out of the way, with always the doubt of supplies ever reaching there.

CONDITIONS ON A REFUGEE SHIP

We started embarking for Gallipoli, Italy, at dusk. At 10 p. m. we had about 1,700 people on board and started giving out the first meal, which consisted of very hard ship biscuits—one each—and canned boiled beef—one can to 20 men. I have a very strong suspicion that most people got two biscuits each, and that one can of meat only reached 10 men, as we kept sending up for more. All the holds were filled, men packed like sardines, just glad to be able to lie down. We were not carrying any freight. All the women and children were up in the first and second class cabins and strewn all over the floor of the passages and saloons. By midnight every one had been fed and every one had had a drink of water—all we could give them. All the lights were extinguished and we sailed, hoping that nothing would happen before daylight, as life-belts were certainly out of the question for so many people.

The next morning the French captain had two great boilers full of beans cooked, and these were served out in petrol cans which the English officer at Brindisi had given us. Every one had a helping of beans and another biscuit. We arrived at Gallipoli, Italy, late in the afternoon and found that the Italian authorities had given instructions that we were to tranship to two other boats. We had hoped to stay on the French boat and shift a number to the Greek ship *Byzantion*, which was waiting there for us, but this was not permitted, and we transferred about 1,100 to an Italian ship and the remainder of the 1,700 to the Greek boat, which would not accommodate any more.

SEVEN ARE CHOLERA SUSPECTS

So many people had become lost in the night—mothers and children separated—some on one boat, thinking to meet the others there, and this had to be changed, if only for their peace of mind; and then a lot of the Serbs of means begged to be

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allowed to go to France by train. Finally most of those who had the money obtained permission to go. Just after midday, as we were ready to sail, I went down into one of the holds and found three men very sick with what I strongly suspected was cholera. I informed the captain, who had them sent ashore immediately to the hospital. This was very serious, as the majority of the people were underfed and in a very exhausted condition, and lavatory facilities were wretched.

Mr. Bosanquet and Mr. Grouitch stayed at Gallipoli, and that left Mr. Bellows and myself in sole charge of all these people. I must tell you I felt a little dismayed when I found that I was looked upon as the medical adviser for the whole ship, and the first day I spent handing out quinine to those who had fever and bismuth and opium to others. These were the only drugs aboard.

We had milk, rice, and beans on board to cook, but were not able to buy a sufficient quantity of bread at Gallipoli to go around; so we had to give what we had to the women and children and old men, and ship's biscuits to the rest. You can understand how serious this was when I tell you that bread is to a Serbian what rice is to a Japanese. He doesn't consider biscuit as bread.

SERBIANS CLAMOR FOR BREAD

Mr. Bozanquet and Mr. Grouitch had promised to telegraph to Messina (where we were to call the next day) to have a sufficient quantity of bread waiting for us, but when we arrived there we were immediately put in quarantine and no one was allowed off the ship. We were told that a telegram had been received about the sick cases we had put on shore at Gallipoli; hence these stringent precautions. By this time the Serbs were ravenous and almost in revolt. All we could give them was the biscuit and a small quantity of canned meat. Cooking was out of the question, as the ship's kitchen was so small and they needed it for their own personnel. Finally we secured permission from the sanitary doctor of the port to go on shore for bread, but the port authorities refused to allow Mr. Bellows and me to land. We returned to the ship and found that small boats were surrounding us selling bread at extortionate rates. One man told me that he had given a napoleon (about $3.86) for three loaves of bread and had not received any change.

All that day at Messina we were hoping that bread would come, and at last Mr. Bellows insisted on seeing the English consul. We quieted the Serbs that night with promises. The bread arrived next morning, but only very small loaves, and only enough to give a half to each person on board. I went to the captain and told him that it was absolutely necessary for some cooking to be done for the Serbs. After much trouble we got the use of half the kitchen stove, and then I went round the ship and found three men who said they could cook, and with the six petrol cans we started to cook rice for the whole ship for the evening meal. Up to this time, Wednesday evening, the poor Serbs had nothing but biscuits and a little cold meat each day, and that day a little bread. I found a clean bucket, filled it with milk, and as fast as the rice was cooked we served it out. I had to stand at the kitchen and superintend and keep the crowd back the whole time. We started at 3.30 p. m. and finished at 10 p. m., but every one had been fed. One man, when my back was turned, reached over and took a handful of rice as it was cooking. The next morning I got the three cooks started early cooking beans for the midday meal. I managed to borrow a cracked boiler from the ship's cook, and as fast as the beans were cooked we put them in this and cooked more; and then for the evening meal I cooked oats with milk. That night I had the satisfaction of knowing that no one on board was hungry.

This went on for three days. I had to keep the three men working the whole time, as we had nothing to cook a large quantity of anything in, and nothing but the petrol cans in which we cooked to serve it in. What was worse, no one had any plates or mugs, and we had to give out all the empty condensed milk cans for them to eat out of. The majority had spoons.

Every minute I could spare from the kitchen I had to look after the sick, and twice a day I made rounds over the whole

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From Boston Photo News Co.

GROUP OF SERBIAN ORPHANS AND CHILDREN WHO HAVE BEEN SEPARATED FROM THEIR PARENTS, PHOTOGRAPHED AFTER LANDING AT MARSEILLES, FRANCE

ship and went down into all the holds and insisted on all the people coming up on deck from below. I had to do this, because I speak a little Serbian and can make myself understood. Mr. Bellows could not, and the men would do anything I asked them. They preferred to stay below and huddle together for warmth, but I explained that the only way for the majority to keep well was to come up for fresh air and to let me know immediately any one was sick, and I would care for them and give them medicines at the end of the ship, which I had roped off so that there was space for all the sick to lie down without being walked on. They realized that it was for their good and did just as I told them. The consequence was when we reached Bastia, Corsica, I had only seven sick men.

Looking back, I don't think we could have had anything more suitable from our supplies than the milk, beans, rice, and prepared oats. I was afraid at one time I would not have enough, but we still have some milk left and I have been able to give milk twice a day to all the women and children.

A TREAT SERVED AT BASTIA, CORSICA

We arrived at Bastia on Sunday morning and had a very kind reception from the authorities, but here we were told we must proceed to Frionle, near Marseilles, to be disinfected. We were not allowed on shore, but several of the wealthy citizens of the town came down to the dock to see us, and when we told them of the hardships we had all been through they got the mayor to sanction the opening of the bakeries, and by the afternoon every man, woman, and child received a loaf of bread. They also got fresh meat and vegetables and fruit for us, and that night every one received their first good meal. It was wonderful to feel that for the first time for a whole week every one had as much as he could eat. It is no easy task to feed 1,100 people on a ship, especially when they arrive in a half-starved and exhausted condition and where there are practically no cooking facilities, to

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say nothing of the need of interpreters. The officers on board only spoke Italian, and our interpreter was a Serb who had worked with Italian workmen in America; so he was not an expert, although he could speak quite good English.

Mr. Bellows and I decided that, as we had to spend another day on the water going to Frionle, the wisest thing would be to give every one a good dinner that day (Sunday) and have bread and meat served out for the trip to Frionle, as the French were to revictual us there. This two days' food, of course, had to be paid for, and I told Mr. Bellows, who represents the English-Serbian Relief Fund, to buy enough bread and meat to satisfy the people for these two days, even if it did cost a lot, as I felt sure the American Red Cross would wish to share in this. I am sure if our kind-hearted American people could have seen these poor Serbs eating their first good meal they would want to start a fund for food only. I do not yet know how much it will be until we return to Bastia, which I think will be next week, as Mr. Bellows had not enough French money to pay the accounts and the English consul paid them for him.

I forgot to tell you that the morning we arrived at Bastia I was called at 5 a. m.; a man had fallen into one of the holds from the top deck; he died that afternoon. This is the only life we lost on the whole trip.

We left Bastia with great cheering and good wishes and arrived at Frionle on Monday, where we were immediately put in quarantine for 12 days, as those cases we landed at Gallipoli were cholera. We have had an awful time here. Now we are to return to Bastia tomorrow to land our Serbs there, and then I suppose I shall go back to Durazzo for another load of refugees.

SUPPLIES SALVED FROM WRECKS

I must tell you that I am traveling on the same boat that rescued Mr. Frotheringham's unit; also that when I was at Messina about three weeks ago I saw a large number of American Red Cross cases being shipped onto lighters. I examined them and found that they were mostly addressed to the Montenegrin Red Cross, care of American Consul, Rome, and also a lot for Dr. Jacinsky. I asked the captain of the ship where they came from, as they appeared very damaged, and he said that they had been salvaged from wrecks in the Mediterranean, and he said he thought there were about 800. I do not know if this is correct, but they were still discharging when I left, after being there all day. I know it is impossible to get all this material now to Montenegro, but may I suggest that, if it is not too late, that it be transferred to Corfu, where the Serbian Red Cross is trying to form hospitals and where the sick and wounded are now being sent?

Mr. Guentchitch is in charge of the work there, and I think Colonel Soubotitch is on his way. They have absolutely nothing at present and Corfu is going to be a great center for the Serbian army. Corsica is used merely for refugees.

May I also suggest that as all the refugees who are brought from Albania are to be sent direct to Frionle to be quarantined and disinfected before being transferred elsewhere that some clothing be sent here? We have now about 1,300 refugees in the most abject condition with regard to clothes, very few have shoes at all, and no one has socks; they have just dropped off. Every one arrived here in a most verminous condition, myself included.

Really we have suffered tortures from vermin on this trip. Water was scarce and laundry work is an impossibility. I had two cases of underwear for men and women, but I could only give those to the worst cases. The others have to get their bath and sit with a towel wrapped round them while their old clothes are being sterilized. In this way we manage to get rid of the vermin, but the clothes are sometimes impossible to put on again, and it is so cold. Mr. Bellows went into Marseilles and bought blankets, sabots, and socks for the most needy; but they are all feeling the cold terribly. The French here have nothing in the way of clothes to give the refugees, and as they tell me at least 10,000 more are expected next month, I think it would be a wonderful opportunity for our Red Cross to reach

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the Serbs at the right moment by sending things here direct. I have asked the Prefect of Marseilles, and he says that anything arriving at Marseilles for the Serbian refugees he will have sent directly over to Frionle, so that it will reach them at once. Frionle is about three-quarters of an hour by boat from Marseilles, but as this comes under government work, I do not think there will be any charge for transhipping. This is only a suggestion, but I thought you would like to know where supplies are most needed.

Also hospital supplies would be welcomed, as the previous boats have arrived with hundreds in such an exhausted condition that they are still needing medical care. Then there are the isolation hospitals for cholera, and so on, which are quite busy. In fact, it seems to me that Frionle is really the best place to reach the needy Serbs.

FIGURES OF INTEREST ON FRENCH RELIEF

THERE are now 66,449 women in the French Red Cross volunteer army, says an Associated Press dispatch from Paris. The Red Cross flag now flies over 288 buildings in Paris alone.

The Society for Aid to Wounded Soldiers, the largest of the three Red Cross organizations and the originator of the work in France in 1864, spent 32,000,000 francs during the first 17 months of the war. The society has operated 796 hospitals, consisting of 67,081 beds, and given a total of 21,000,000 days' care to wounded soldiers. Besides these hospitals, the society maintains a hospital of 500 beds at Saloniki, 93 refuges established in the sixth and twentieth military regions in France, 70 infirmaries in railroad stations, and 45 railroad canteens.

The cost of maintenance of hospitals varies so much that it is difficult to establish average cost per capita per diem, but as near as can be calculated this society has brought its cost down to a little over three francs a day.

The Union des Femmes de France, the second in importance of the Red Cross societies, has now 28,446 nurses, equipping 355 hospitals, with 29,000 beds, while the Association des Dames Françaises has 16,000 nurses in 350 hospitals, with 22,000 beds.

The mortality among the Red Cross nurses has been remarkably heavy, considering the character of their work and the immunity they are supposed to enjoy under the international regulations. Twenty-two members of the Society for Aid to the Wounded Soldiers have given their lives to the cause—some of them killed under shell fire, others carried off by contagious diseases. The nurses of this society have received 63 epidemic medals, 60 war crosses, and one cross of the Legion of Honor.

The first Red Cross victim of the war was Mlle. Susanne Gilles, who fell at Lunéville, with her chest torn by the fragments of a shell that burst inside the hospital ward where she was attending the wounded. The next was Mlle. Cagnard, at Cambrai, who is declared to have been shot point blank. In Rheims seven women of the Red Cross became victims of the bombardment, including Mms. Fontaine-Faudier, Mlle. Causse, and five Sisters of Charity.

Many women of the Red Cross give attention to men at the front who have no one to remember them at home. One member, Mme. Richelot, the wife of Dr. L. G. Richelot, is godmother to 900 soldiers, which constitutes a record to date.

* * * * *

A letter from Mr. Eliot Norton, 2 Rector street, New York, urges the Red Cross to assist him in procuring ten American volunteer ambulance drivers for service under his brother, Richard Norton, the commander of the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps in Paris. Mr. Norton will be glad to furnish particulars.

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After the Bush Terminal—Where?

What Becomes of American Red Cross Supplies Sent Abroad? More Interesting Shipping News

By ALBERT W. STAUB

Superintendent, Red Cross Bush Terminal Station, Brooklyn

IT MAY not have occurred to some people that American Red Cross shipments for European war relief are always consigned to United States consuls or ministers at the various ports of entry, and that these supplies remain American property until they are actually handed over to the parties for whom they are intended.

In answer to the various questions raised and in order to furnish the contributors of supplies with the information which they ought to have, a brief statement of the acknowledgments received up to February 1, 1916, has been prepared, and beginning with this issue of the AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE there will appear regularly a statement of the shipments made, as well as a list of the acknowledgments received during the preceding month. Whenever a shipment is made word will be sent to every individual or organization that has contributed supplies for this particular consignment, stating the letter of the shipment, the name of the steamer, and the date of the sailing, so that by watching the announcements in the Magazine from month to month one should be able to know just when supplies reach their ultimate destination. It must be clearly understood that the American Red Cross receives acknowledgments only from the consignees for the entire shipments and not from individual hospitals that receive supplies in the final distribution. Supplies sent to France, for instance, are acknowledged by the American Relief Clearing-house, Paris; supplies sent to England, by the British Red Cross, London; supplies sent to Germany, by the German Red Cross, Berlin, etc.

SHIPMENTS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The following is a statement of acknowledgments received from shipments made to the various countries, alphabetically arranged, March 1, 1916:

Armenia:		
Shipment	A.	Acknowledged from Petrograd.
Austria:		
Shipments	A-K.	Acknowledged from Vienna.
"	L.	Damaged in transit.
"	M.	Acknowledged from The Hague, October 18, 1915.
"	N.	Shipped January 19, 1916, SS. *Nieuw Amsterdam*—still in transit.
Belgium:		
Shipments	A-N.	Acknowledged from Calais, France.
"	O.	Shipped December 11, 1915, SS. *Lafayette*—acknowledged from Paris.
"	P.	Shipped December 18, 1915, SS. *Espagne*—acknowledged from Paris.
"	Q.	Shipped January 4, 1916, SS. *Rochambeau*—not yet acknowledged.

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Shipment	R.	Shipped January 8, 1916, SS. *La Touraine*—not yet acknowledged.
"	S.	Shipped January 15, 1916, SS. *Lafayette*—not yet acknowledged.
Bulgaria:		
Shipment	A.	Shipped January 19, 1916, SS. *Nieuw Amsterdam*—still in transit.
England:		
Shipments	A-V.	Acknowledged from London.
"	W.	Shipped December 14, 1915, SS. *Mesaba*—not yet acknowledged.
"	X.	Shipped December 28, 1915, SS. *Tropea*—not yet acknowledged.
"	Y.	Shipped December 30, 1915, SS. *Raeburn*—acknowledged from Manchester, January 17, 1916.
"	Z.	Shipped January 27, 1916, SS. *Anglo Californian*—not yet acknowledged.
France:		
Shipments	A-LL.	Acknowledged from Paris.
"	MM.	Shipped January 4, 1916, SS. *Rochambeau*—not yet acknowledged.
"	NN.	Shipped January 8, 1916, SS. *La Touraine*—not yet acknowledged.
"	OO.	Shipped January 15, 1916, SS. *Lafayette*—not yet acknowledged.
"	PP.	Shipped January 22, 1916, SS. *Espagne*—not yet acknowledged.
"	QQ.	Shipped January 22, 1916, SS. *Espagne*—not yet acknowledged.
Germany:		
Shipments	A-H.	Acknowledged from Berlin.
"	I.	Damaged in transit.
"	J-K.	Acknowledged from The Hague, October 18, 1915.
"	L.	Shipped January 19, 1916, SS. *Nieuw Amsterdam*—still in transit.
Holland:		
Shipments	A-E.	Acknowledged from The Hague.
Italy:		
Shipments	A-E.	Acknowledged from Rome.
"	F.	Shipped December 14, 1915, SS. *Vulcano*—not yet acknowledged.
Montenegro:		
Shipments	A-D.	Acknowledged from Cettinje.
"	E.	Shipped January 3, 1916, SS. *San Giovanni*—not yet acknowledged.
Poland:		
Shipment	A.	Acknowledged from Petrograd.
Russia:		
Shipments	A-N.	Acknowledged from Petrograd.
"	O.	Shipped January 18, 1916, SS. *Kursk*—still in transit.
"	P.	Shipped January 18, 1916, SS. *Kursk*—still in transit.
Serbia:		
Shipments	A-O.	Acknowledged from Salonica.
"	P-Q.	Shipped December 8, 1915, SS. *Themistocles*—acknowledged from Piræus.
"	R.	Shipped January 3, 1916, SS. *Frixos*—not yet acknowledged.

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Siberia:
Shipments A-B. Acknowledged from Vladivostok.

South Africa:
Shipment A. Shipped December 18, 1915, SS. *York Castle*—still in transit.

Syria:
Shipment A. Shipped January 24, 1916, SS. *Vasilefs Constantinos*—still in transit.

Turkey:
Shipments A-C. Acknowledged from Constantinople.

The following shipments were made during the month of February, 1916:

Country.		Steamship.	Date of sailing.
Belgian shipment	"T"	Rochambeau	February 2
" "	"U"	La Touraine	" 12
" "	"V"	Espagne	" 22
" "	"W"	Lafayette	" 26
English "	"AA"	Mesaba	" 3
" "	"BB"	Mongolia	" 26
French "	"RR"	Rochambeau	" 2
" "	"SS"	Chicago	" 5
" "	"TT"	La Touraine	" 12
" "	"UU"	Espagne	" 22
" "	"VV"	Lafayette	" 26
Holland "	"F"	Nieuw Amsterdam	" 28
Italian "	"G"	Caserta	" 5
" "	"H"	San Giovanni	" 23

SUMMARY

Country.	Number of shipments.	Value.	Designated.	Undesignated.	Pounds.	Number of pieces.
Belgium	4	$1,550.00	$1,550.00	.....	3,690	31
England	2	2,684.80	2,272.50	$412.30	5,722	40
France	5	18,600.97	18,115.92	485.05	50,906	303
Holland	1	2,680.00	2,680.00	.....	8,490	34
Italy	2	2,138.78	1,648.43	490.35	6,245	47
	14	$27,654.55	$26,266.85	$1,387.70	75,053	455

The following acknowledgments were received during the month of February:

Austrian Shipment "N"—Acknowledged by the American Minister at The Hague; letter dated February 3, 1916.
Belgian Shipment "O"—Acknowledged by the Belgian Red Cross, Calais; letter dated January 31, 1916.
Belgian Shipment "P"—Acknowledged by the Belgian Red Cross, Calais; letter dated February 8, 1916.
Belgian Shipment "Q"—Acknowledged by the Belgian Red Cross, Calais; letter dated February 10, 1916.
Bulgarian Shipment "A"—Acknowledged by the American Minister at The Hague; letter dated February 3, 1916.
English Shipment "X"—Acknowledged by the British Red Cross, London; letter dated February 9, 1916.
French Shipment "MM"—Acknowledged by the American Relief Clearing-house, Paris; letter dated February 10, 1916.

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French Shipment "NN"—Acknowledged by the American Relief Clearing-house, Paris; letter dated February 16, 1916.
German Shipment "L"—Acknowledged by the American Minister at The Hague; letter dated February 3, 1916.
Montenegrin Shipment "E"—Acknowledged by the United States Consul, Naples; letter dated February 10, 1916.
Serbian Shipment "R"—Acknowledged by the United States Consul, Athens; letter dated February 4, 1916.

Austrian Shipment "L" and German Shipment "I," forwarded on the SS. *Rotterdam* August 21, 1915, were damaged by fire which broke out in the hold as the ship was entering the port of Rotterdam. With the exception of the five cases of chloroform stored on deck, these two consignments were completely ruined. That there have not been more accidents in the 182 shipments that have gone forward since the beginning of the war is remarkable, considering the fact that the American Red Cross has shipped supplies on practically all of the boats sailing from New York to Europe, taking the same chances with others in the submarine war zones.

NO COUNTRY HAS ENOUGH

The American Red Cross shipped, up to February 1, 1916, 33,717 cases of supplies to seventeen different countries, but we have yet to learn that any country has received enough of any form of relief. If the need was admitted to be great a year ago, it takes no stretch of the imagination to realize that it is many times as great today. There is no good reason for calling a halt in this great work of mercy.

To all who have coöperated with us in this tremendous task we wish to express once more our grateful thanks and appreciation, and you may be assured, too, that appreciation is not lacking among those for whose relief and welfare you have labored.

"VIVE L'AMERIQUE!"

THE Red Cross is constantly receiving letters acknowledging receipt of supplies that have been forwarded, both those from its own organizations and those forwarded for the American Fund for French Wounded and others. In a letter from a military hospital (No. 55), dated January 5, 1916, the writer says: "Our very devoted nurse, Mlle. Caille, has transmitted to me the case from the American Red Cross. This gift on the part of the Americans has particularly touched me. France will remember what your country has done for her during this long trial through which we are passing."

From another hospital acknowledgment is made of boxes from the American Fund for French Wounded sent to a hospital at Belfort: "I wish to express our great gratitude. It is comforting to see that every one is interested in our brave soldiers and does not cease to come to the aid of these courageous men."

In a letter, dated January 16, from the hospital at M——, the writer says: "The brave Sisters, who care for us with such devotion and self-sacrifice, find themselves assisted by these supplies, which they so greatly need, and our life at the hospital is made still better. The kindness of these Sisters and their thought for us is worthy of all praise. Our mothers themselves could not do more. Never was gift so well placed; and I extend a thousand thanks in my name and in the name of my comrades."

Still another letter sent to the American Fund for French Wounded says: "On Washington's Birthday we hope to make it a fête day in various hospitals with the delightful surprise bags that arrived too late for Christmas. The soldiers like them at all times and are like children with toys. Their pleasure is indescribable. Many take their colored handkerchiefs and string the red, white, and blue together, crying 'Vive l'Amerique!'"

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The Coming Charities Conference

New Life Will Be Put in American Philanthropy by Important Indianapolis Meeting Next Month

By WILLIAM T. CROSS

General Secretary and Treasurer,
National Conference of Charities and Correction

BRACE will be put under the weary arm of American philanthropy when the National Conference of Charities and Correction meets for the forty-third time, at Indianapolis, May 10-17. The color that has been given to social thinking by the recent unprecedented demands for outright relief will be manifest from the very beginning of the eight-day period. Following the keynote address of the president, Father Francis H. Gavisk, Ernest P. Bicknell, Director General of Civilian Relief of the American Red Cross, will speak on "War Relief." This may turn out to be a second edition, revised to date, of Mr. Bicknell's presidential address at the conference of 1909, when he set the country thinking on the subject of disaster relief as a scientific undertaking.

HEALTH FROM DIFFERENT ANGLES

Health demands, which seem so inseparable from "uplift" programs, are to be seen in three of the nine main divisions of discussion. The section on the family and the community begins with addresses on health insurance by I. M. Rubinow and Lee K. Frankel. Later it will furnish a picture of the work of the public-health nurse in small communities. Again, health has an inning when the section on inebriety discusses alcoholism in its relation to mortality and longevity and in relation to mental instability. But the main treatment of the subject will be in the division on health, under the chairmanship of Dr. J. N. Hurty, of the Indiana State Board of Health. Dr. Hurty has been known for years as an evangelist of the gospel of health for every one. The subjects of his six meetings are characteristic—longer and more effective living, venereal diseases, oral hygiene, industrial hygiene, the bearing of ill-health on crime, insanity and poverty, and heredity and health. A guest of the section will be Dr. Juan B. Guiteras, of Havana, Cuba.

The let-down in the unemployment problem during the year has reduced to three meetings a division on that subject, which ten months ago bid fair to displace almost every other consideration. As it stands, the keynote of the present program is preparedness for dealing with the next period of stress. One of the addresses will be upon "Labor's Federal Reserve Board." Two of the leading speakers will be Anthony Caminetti, U. S. Commissioner General of Immigration, and John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities of New York City.

A red thread running through this great series of forty-five meetings is the trail of mental defect. It is to be seen in the section on corrections, in the discussion of the clearing-house plan for the disposition of criminals. A division, under the leadership of Superintendent E. R. Johnstone, of Vineland, New Jersey, will give its attention almost exclusively to the subject, from the testing-out of backward children to "Types of Buildings for State Institutions for the Feeble-minded," a topic to be handled by Franklin B. Kirkbride, of Letchworth Village, New York. And, again, the idea appears in the section on health—"The Right to be Well Born."

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SOCIAL WELFARE DISCUSSIONS

Women's importance in social work is strikingly shown by the fact that three of the major divisions of discussion at this year's conference have women as presiding officers. All of them occupy, or have occupied, high official position. They are Mrs. A. D. Sheffield, former member of the Massachusetts State Board of Charity; Katharine Bement Davis, chairman of the Parole Commission of New York City, and Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the Federal Children's Bureau. Miss Lathrop, as chairman of the conference committee on children, has arranged a unique series of discussions, setting forth the facts and problems involved in the relationships of the public schools to the various departments of organized welfare work.

The National Conference is the annual gathering of the fast-growing number of those engaged in social work, either as professionals or as volunteers. Last spring more than twenty-six hundred delegates registered at the Baltimore meeting. The evident size and complexity of the modern task of humanitarian service led the body at that time to make a thorough inquiry into the principles and standards of social work as a profession. Scores of trained social workers are now in public departments, under civil-service rules, and year by year new undertakings are being put under governmental auspices. Public policy and the promotion of community programs will be a main consideration at Indianapolis Thus will America's level head keep up with her generous heart

Holmes Photo, Baltimore

REV. FRANCIS H. GAVISK

President, National Conference of Charities and Correction

RELIEF MEASURES IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

ENORMOUS sums of money have been collected in Austria-Hungary for charitable purposes during the war, states an Associated Press letter from Vienna. No reliable figures on the total obtained are yet available, but estimates place it as high as 240,000,000 crowns (approximately $48,000,000). Much of this money has been applied already, but large sums are still available for the needs of those for whom it was collected.

There is no doubt that Austria-Hungary's population, without distinction to class, has come loyally to the support of those in the field and their families and those whom the war has deprived temporarily of means of livelihood. While the exchange of Red Cross and similar funds between Austria Hungary and Germany has been solely a matter of courtesy between allies, Austria Hungary and Germany have already spent the greater part of a million crowns in Red Cross work in Bulgaria. They have sent military equipment and supplies worth over a million crowns to Turkey, and even in Poland Austro-Hungarian charity work has been felt. As soon as conditions in Serbia make it possible, it is understood that money and supplies will be sent there also.

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THE "GARMENT GIVERS"

An Insight into the Splendid Work of the Needlework Guild of America, which is Affiliated with the American Red Cross

By ROSAMOND K. BENDER

Corresponding Secretary of the Needlework Guild of America

AS THE representative of the Needlework Guild of America, which organization is affiliated with the American Red Cross for work at times of local and national disaster, it gives me pleasure to report something of the part which the Guild has taken and is taking in the international relief work, which has become almost compulsory, in view of what seems to be a veritable world crisis.

Considering the vast amount of relief which has gone from this country, the Guild's share has been as yet relatively small. This was due in part to the fact that the call came just at the time of the organization's regular annual work, which, as expressed in its charter, must take precedence above all else.

This work constitutes the supplying of the new ready-made articles of wearing apparel and household linen to meet the needs of all organized charities requiring these articles for distribution in their work among the destitute—such organizations as hospitals, especially for their outgoing patients: children's aid societies, societies for the protection of children from cruelty, visiting nurse societies, and various other agencies.

So serious were the industrial and economic conditions last winter, that the Board of Directors was constrained to defer all action relative to international problems until the consummation of the regular work. In the meantime numerous emergency societies for European relief had sprung up, and when the regular collections and distributions of the Guild were completed, it was realized that so many of its members had joined those societies it would be unwise to make any further demands upon them just then in the way of assembling them for concerted action.

GOOD WORK IN FRANCE

Then there came a call from the Needlework Guild of Lyons, France, which had only recently been formed by the founder of the Needlework Guild of America, for help from its American parent, and it was in response to this call that the most significant work of the Guild last year was accomplished in the international relief.

Under the auspices of the Lyons Guild, the Needlework Guild of America established workrooms in Lyons, which were opened December 1, 1914, and continued until the last week in August last, with an average attendance of 170 women and girls, although there were at times as many as 194 daily at work. The materials used were made in America and were purchased at wholesale rates, and the war wage of 30 cents a day was paid to the women and girls. The money for this was secured by a special appeal to all branch members for 10 cents or more for this specific purpose and for any other purpose which might be suggested by the branches.

Materials were sent to the secretary of the Lyons Needlework Guild, Madam Guedy, who superintended the work. The workrooms were closed in August only because Madam Guedy, who is an American woman, and was obliged on account of war conditions to give up her home and come to this country to live, was unable to find any one who was certain enough of her residence there to accept the responsibility of continuing them.

During the eight months in which these workrooms were in operation 65,000 yards of material were used and 22,000

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BRANCH OF THE NEEDLEWORK GUILD OF AMERICA IN WIESBADEN, GERMANY, MAKING HOSPITAL GARMENTS

The Guild is affiliated with the American Red Cross

garments were made, which were given to the wounded in the hospitals and to the refugees who flocked to that city in great numbers. The mayor of Lyons was much interested in this work of the Needlework Guild of America from its inception, and it was through his influence that Madam Guedy was able before she left to place the women and girls most needing employment.

HELPS IN WIESBADEN, GERMANY

Seven hundred and fifty dollars were also sent direct to an American woman living in Wiesbaden, Germany, who is the daughter of a Needlework Guild director, to purchase materials for a circle of American women, who were meeting every morning to make garments for the wives and children of the men who had gone to the front. Materials were also given to some of these poor women for them to take home to make into garments, for which work they were paid.

In addition to this distinctly Guild work, the organization sent, through the American Red Cross, $4,000 to Poland, $1,000 to Serbia, and $1,000 to the sufferers from the *Lusitania* disaster in immediate answer to the Red Cross newspaper appeal; also $500 was sent toward Italian relief work.

The Needlework Guild of America has appealed to the branches to form circles to meet during the winter and sew for the war sufferers, especially for the wounded in the hospitals. It is sending to every branch the latest circular issued by the American Red Cross, with instructions as to where to secure materials at wholesale rates and the method for shipping through that organization, and it is hoping for a generous response to this appeal.

GUILD IS RAPIDLY GROWING

Each disaster brings its peculiar lesson, and each genuine effort to meet it makes for development, recognition, and eventually recruits. The Needlework Guild

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A WORKROOM OF THE NEEDLEWORK GUILD OF AMERICA IN LYONS, FRANCE

The Needlework Guild of America has been aiding in relief on both sides in the great war

is gradually coming to be recognized throughout the country, and the recognition accorded it by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition must unquestionably be of value in the further dissemination of knowledge concerning the organization. The invitation was accepted and a representative was sent, who, beside taking part in the exposition and its ceremonies, was able to organize several branches in places adjacent to San Francisco.

The Red Cross has attained more than recognition. It has gone far beyond the need of praise. The Red Cross is one of the most solemn facts on earth today; solemn because of the woe which has made its service so necessary. And, fellow-workers, because of that service the world today is yours

In proportion to the harmonious cooperation between chapter and chapter and branch and branch must their respective organizations be progressively benefited; so, also, according to the harmonious cooperation between affiliated organizations must all develop in ever-widening usefulness.

The purpose of the Needlework Guild of America is a single one and can be summed up in the one term—"garment givers."

The purpose of the American Red Cross is such a comprehensive, all-embracing one that all affiliations can be but supplementary. It is a privilege for each to be able to serve our fellow-creatures in our separate capacities; but it is in the supplementary capacity that the Needlework Guild of America can find its best opportunity for rendering its greatest service to mankind; and, fellow-workers, "without all controversy, the lesser is blessed of the greater."

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

The magnanimous know very well that they who give time, or money, or shelter, to the stranger—so it be done for love and not for ostentation—do, as it were, put God under obligation to them, so perfect are the compensations of the universe.

—*Emerson.*

SACRIFICES DO BIND A BENEFITING BARGAIN

ONLY the dictates of a noble soul impel a man or woman voluntarily to subject himself or herself, without pay or hope of reward, to such privations and inconveniences as have been experienced by certain relief workers among the war refugees of the South Balkan States, who, without bag or baggage, ragged, starving, and ill, have been fleeing helter-skelter by thousands to various havens bordering on the Mediterranean. It is not every one who would volunteer to share the hardships of over fifteen hundred miserable persons crowded together in the malodorous hold of a poorly equipped trade steamer, with vermin and filth everywhere, no sanitary facilities, and a dearth of palatable food, even though he knew he could alleviate somewhat the sufferings of half-famished mothers, babes, and feeble old men by so doing.

In "With the Serbian Refugees," in this Magazine, is reflected with all modesty that spirit which is the basic cause for the blazing aura that hovers round the symbol of the Red Cross. A practiced vision is not needed to see that shimmering glow—only a knowledge of the achievements for humanity. Almost every Red Cross relief story is a story of sacrifices on some one's part. Willingness to make sacrifices in the work is the acid test of conscientiousness and sincerity. It appears at times that a sacrifice is exacted by Providence as a slight fee to bind a bargain for the betterment of a people.

A great deal has been done by American agencies, under the guidance of the Red Cross, in behalf of the Serbians since the beginning of the great war abroad. First, with American hospital units they were aided in caring for their wounded; next, by means of a large force of sanitarians and much paraphernalia a raging typhus epidemic, which killed upward of 150,000 persons, was checked and finally suppressed; and now, with their country entirely in the possession of a foe and the citizenry scattered to the four winds, the Red Cross finds itself actively engaged in ameliorating, to the extent its resources will permit, their manifold tribulations. A number of experts are devoting themselves to this task and in it are joining hands with the American Ambassador to Italy, who is a member of the Board of Incorporators of the American Red Cross.

The American Red Cross concentrates its relief energies in those places where it is patent the need is greatest, regardless of what has been done before in behalf of the same people. It goes to the center of distress and stops "not to reason why." The suffering is the thing that commands its attention. It considers the condition primarily, not the cause, and is as quick to the relief of one side in a conflict as another; and occasionally, as in the case of the suppression of the typhus plague of 1915, a relief undertaking not only

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benefits the country in which it physically takes place, but an adjoining and opposing country which had been menaced by the same epidemic.

There have been greater sacrifices by American Red Cross surgeons and nurses in the Balkans than anywhere else in the ever-extending area of the European war zone, and this because the odds that had to be overcome were almost insuperable. But this is all in the day's work, and those who have made and are making the sacrifices, or those surviving them, may get a little comfort from the quotation above from one who has been called the Greatest of American Thinkers.

EFFICIENCY LESSONS FROM FAR AND NEAR

EVERY disaster teaches its lessons. The cloudburst of blood in Europe has taught them probably beyond enumeration to every human group. It has wrought changes in viewpoints, methods, manners, throughout the world. Like a colossal torch of volcanic height, it has illuminated the ground all about us and disclosed things very near to us in a new light.

The Red Cross is among those that should profit by these revelations, and it means to. In a later issue we hope to present in detail the ingenuous and unselfish comments of a high official on the tragic experience of a certain foreign Red Cross society, due to its lack of preparedness for war relief work, and a tendency in some quarters, too pronounced, perhaps, to think of a Red Cross association as a more or less intangible but well-meaning association which is clinging by means of hope to a fetish of brotherly love, and not as an intensely practical and purposeful body that should be ready at all times to afford adequate relief in case of war to the army and navy of its country and in times of peace to seek to prevent and allay suffering from natural causes.

The organization activities of the Department of Military Relief of the American Red Cross are following somewhat lines suggested by the successes and failures which have been revealed in Europe since the outbreak of the war. The formation of Red Cross base hospital units, to be mobile in character, in large and well organized civil hospitals, where, as Colonel Kean points out in an article in this Magazine, "the spirit of preparedness and patriotism is sufficiently in evidence to insure that the equipment of these large and expensive units can be secured by popular subscription without any great difficulty or delay," is a practical move in the interest of our country and humanity, which is the outgrowth of trained observation in the distressed region of the Old World.

From the Fort Leavenworth Chapter of the American Red Cross comes a suggestion that Red Cross chapters be organized in every army post in continental United States and in our insular possessions.

"Although the personnel composing a garrison is subject to constant change," says the communication from the chapter, "an army post is easily adapted for active work in this cause. Without interfering with their military duties, army surgeons are usually glad to donate time for instructing first-aid classes. An assembly room provides a place where entertainments may be held, and a band will furnish music, while the officers and enlisted men and their families are glad to feel they may have a part in the world-wide work."

This enterprising chapter, which is the only army chapter of the American Red Cross, goes on to urge that the garrisons occupying posts might organize Red Cross chapters and draw on the near-by

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towns for added membership; or, again, that garrisons might identify themselves with the nearest town chapter. In this way a large army representation would be gained by the Red Cross. These suggestions apply with equal force and appropriateness to all naval stations of the United States.

A group of residents of the United States or its possessions, of as small a number as five, may, by communicating with the Director General of Civilian Relief, American Red Cross, Washington, form the nucleus of a chapter of the American Red Cross. Every resident of the United States of good character is eligible to membership.

MEXICAN EXPEDITION REQUIRES ALERTNESS

THE American Red Cross is keeping its weather eye on the punitive expedition of the United States Army into Mexico, which, at this writing, March 18, is proceeding in a southwesterly direction in western Chihuahua seeking the generally proclaimed bandit, Villa, who directed the burning, pillaging, murdering foray into Columbus, N. M., March 9. Under the command of Brigadier General Pershing, it is reported approximately 5,000 American troops have crossed the international border into Mexico since March 15 in quest of Villa and his following.

A call on the Red Cross for its services will depend upon the magnitude of the Mexican undertaking and its consequences and whether the regular sanitary corps of the army will be able to handle the situation without Red Cross reinforcement.

The expedition, which is warlike only in its attitude toward Villa and his outlaws, was begun following a diplomatic agreement between the United States government and the Carranza or de facto government in Mexico by which each party thereto is permitted, under certain conditions only, to cross the international border after marauding bands.

RED CROSS CAR LOST BY WRECK AND FIRE

ONE of the donated Pullman cars used by the American Red Cross, First Aid Division, in giving lectures and demonstrations in first aid and accident prevention throughout the United States was destroyed by fire following a railroad wreck near Greenwood, Miss., March 7, and Dr. M. J. Shields, staff surgeon in charge; his assistant, Dr. R. H. Crawford, and the negro porter barely escaped with their lives. These three men were trapped in the burning car and had to chop their way out. Dr. Crawford and the porter were slightly injured, but they had a veteran first-aider in Dr. Shields to look to their welfare.

The car and all paraphernalia were a dead loss. The Illinois Central Railroad promptly covered the loss of the personal effects of the personnel aboard the car, but the Red Cross is deprived of its newest and best demonstration car—a contribution from the Pullman Company.

The need of a car to replace the burned one is imperative, as the demands for the *gratuitous* educational services of the Red Cross in railway yards, factory towns, and mining and lumber camps are pressing. In six years the American Red Cross, through the use of these cars, has instructed over 500,000 men and boys in first aid and accident prevention, and thereby has saved many lives, reduced the percentage of harmful accidents, and saved money and property probably totaling millions of dollars for American industries.

A. C.

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